

The Roanoke Rapids Herald

Volume X.—Number 16

ROANOKE RAPIDS, N. C. JUNE 6, 1923

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ROSEMARY PERSONAL AND LOCAL ITEMS

Mr. J. L. Smith, of New Smyrna, Fla., was in Rosemary Monday.

Mr. L. S. Thompson, of Raleigh, spent Wednesday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Candler, of Henderson, were visitors in Rosemary Wednesday.

Mr. J. F. Chappell, of St. Louis, spent Wednesday in Rosemary.

Miss Jean Hewitt is visiting relatives in Asheville.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, of Raleigh, spent several days in town this week.

Mrs. Fenner Smith, of Asheville, is the guest of Mrs. C. H. Byrd.

Messrs. Alex. Arab and S. Remy, spent the Fourth with friends in Greenville.

Mr. A. W. Mohorn, of Louisville, was a visitor in town Wednesday.

Mr. George M. Norwood spent Wednesday with relatives in Emporia.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Nash are spending several days at Virginia Beach.

Mr. Ben Pugh, of Thelma, was in town Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. G. D. Shell and son Ralph, are spending the week at Ocean View.

Mr. D. A. Butler, of Rocky Mount, was in town Monday.

Mr. J. Arch Taylor, of Oxford, spent Monday night in Rosemary.

Mr. and Mrs. Lamrick Smith are spending several days in Richmond.

Mr. Rives W. Taylor, of Oxford, is spending several days with relatives in town.

Mr. W. D. Hunter, of Goldsboro, was in Rosemary Monday.

Messrs. Sam S. Nash and C. O. Pardo, of Tarboro, were in Rosemary Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. E. A. Donohue, of Raleigh, spent Wednesday in Rosemary.

Rev. Henry C. Smith and Mrs. Smith, of Nogales, Ariz., were in town for a short while a few days ago. Mr. Smith was rector of All Saints' Episcopal Church several years ago.

Mr. B. J. Hemming, of Aulander, spent Wednesday in Rosemary.

Messrs. A. K. Hatem, Jos. Remy, of Greenville and Mr. G. Abernethy, of Washington, are spending the week in town.

Miss Margaret Shoemaker spent the Fourth with friends in Wilson.

Mr. F. Dancy, of Tarboro, spent Wednesday in Rosemary.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Cobb and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Moody, Mrs. C. E. Matthews, Mrs. Lucretia Medlin, Misses Ruth and Viola Glover, enjoyed a picnic at Jordan's Mill near board the Fourth.

Joe Purvis, of Charlotte, was a visitor in town Tuesday.

Mr. W. B. Simpson, of Raleigh, was here Tuesday.

Mr. M. Friedberg, of Baltimore, spent Tuesday in Rosemary.

Miss Pattie Byrd, of Richmond, is spending several days with relatives in Rosemary.

Mr. Jack Weisner, is spending the week in Baltimore on a business trip.

Mr. W. H. Wright, of Richmond, spent Tuesday in Rosemary.

Mrs. H. Gould, of Portsmouth, spent last week with her daughter, Mrs. Jack Weisner.

B. E. Burgess, of Peaslee, was the guest of his Mr. J. L. Cobb Tuesday Wednesday. He returned Friday afternoon.

W. H. Weinstein, of Charlotte, spent the week here.

Shaw and Geo. Vulture, were in Rosemary Wednesday.

Gould, of Portsmouth, and Mrs. Jack

Jury List August Term

The following have been drawn for jurors for the August term of Halifax Superior Court which convenes on Monday, August 27.

FIRST WEEK

T. R. Whitehead, W. D. Boyce, J. L. Jordan, F. S. Thomas, S. B. Hilliard, E. R. Patten, L. H. Cullom, R. F. Nethery, E. D. Barnhill, L. B. Pitt, D. G. Dickens, J. A. Barnhill, W. L. Moody, G. R. Jones, W. T. Morecock, L. F. Hamill, W. T. White, Ralph G. Willey, C. M. Thompson, W. B. Strickland, Jr., Ed Wood, B. P. Dickens, B. F. Lewis, Nick Crawley, Silas Hale, D. P. Wike, Henry Crawley, W. R. Tritt, J. B. Ellis, B. O. Joyner, M. F. Harrison, R. B. Powell, Geo. Register, J. K. Dickens, D. N. Pittard, D. E. Josey.

SECOND WEEK

R. W. Parrish, T. L. Hale, Walter Dunn, J. W. Thompson, M. G. Strickland, J. B. Gurganus, C. W. Fleming, W. M. Lewis, J. C. Whitaker, J. I. Warren, R. T. Smith, J. K. Moore, J. P. Holland, J. S. Coleman, A. V. Gray, Julian A. Pittman, E. H. Leggett, G. M. Gurley, Walter Barrow, W. A. Price, W. O. McDowell, J. G. Kidd, J. B. Batton, V. C. Matthews, H. L. Grant, L. A. Tippitt, F. R. Thomas, S. D. Tippitt, D. S. Moss, J. A. Vick, S. W. Taylor, I. F. Harrison, W. H. Batts, J. T. Thompson, O. W. Pierce, W. L. Tippitt.

Shrive on Meat Alone.

In the land of the Eskimo, raw meat is their principal food, the diet varying only with the hunting seasons. In seal-hunting time seal meat is the daily bill of fare; in caribou-hunting time caribou is the daily diet of the Eskimo. Though the Eskimo may have both seal and caribou meat on hand at the same time, his peculiar beliefs forbid him to eat seal meat at caribou time and vice versa. Neither may he eat a land meat such as caribou when on water or ice, on which his village is located; he must live only on the flesh of the seal. When he takes to the land in the spring he must not eat seal flesh. He must not cook seal meat under a fire of land mosses. There is no wood in the Arctic and moss forms practically the only fuel. Neither must he cook caribou meat under a seal-oil flame. The breaking of either of these rules will call down upon his head the wrath of the departed, who are always very evil spirits, says the Eskimo.—Exchange.

Big Space in San Luis Valley.

The San Luis valley forms one of the most remarkable valleys in the United States. It is entirely surrounded by mountains and is 130 miles long and 45 wide. Its area is 6,000 square miles, equal to that of the state of Massachusetts. The valley is composed of the counties of Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande and Saguache and contains 5,150,040 acres of tillable and grazing land. Artesian wells are found throughout the valley. It has an elevation of 7,000 feet above sea level and is traversed by the Rio Grande river. San Luis was visited by the earliest Spanish explorers. San Luis is the Spanish for St. Louis and derived its name from that city, from which Kit Carson, Maj. Lafayette Head and other early settlers had come. The valley is the bed of a prehistoric lake.

How Estes Park Got Name.

Estes Park, dominated by Longs Peak, is included in the Rocky Mountain National park and is one of the nation's most famous summer resorts. Longs Peak was first reported in 1806 by Lieut. Zebulon Pike and called by him Great Peak. Maj. Stephen H. Long, sent out in an exploring expedition by President Madison, mentioned it in his report March 30, 1820. His followers named it after him. Hudson's Bay fur traders were once in the park and Kit Carson and his trappers spent the winter of 1840-1841 there. In 1859 Joel Estes discovered the forgotten spot, and the park received his name.

Weissner.

Messrs. Grover and Tom Bradshaw, of Northampton county have recently opened a wood yard and store on Ninth Street just off Jackson.

Mr. Ellis H. Joyner spent Wednesday with his family in Greenville. Mrs. Joyner and son returned with him and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Joyner.

Mr. Gordon S. Councilll spent the week end in Norfolk.

Mr. W. W. Walters, of Durham, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. H. A. Clark, of Philadelphia, spent the week end in Rosemary.

POLICE COURT NEWS ITEMS

Numerous Traffic Violations for Trial. Stop Law Cases Adjournd to Friday Pending Settlement Question of Jurisdiction

ALLEGED DISTILLER BOUND OVER

Recorder Clark had his most crowded docket in some weeks at both the Monday and Friday sessions of the local mills of justice. There were few cases of importance to come up, the great majority of offenses charged being traffic violations of one kind and another.

A number of cases charging violations of the new stop law at crossings were continued until next Friday, there being some doubt as to whether the Recorder has jurisdiction over these cases. Solicitor Midyette was consulted in the matter but was unable to give a definite opinion today. He will take the matter up with Raleigh and issue a ruling during the coming week.

A. D. Waters, speeding \$5.00 and costs.

Richard Clary, speeding \$5.00 and costs.

John Deloatch, muffler cutout, dismissed on payment of costs.

J. W. Hudson, operating without license, dismissed on payment of costs.

A. G. Pully, charged with receiving stolen property, was held under \$300.00 bond for his appearance at Halifax. The property in question was some eighty odd dollars in silver stolen from a residence in Rosemary by a little Hilton boy, brother-in-law of Pully. Part of the proceeds of the theft were found in Pully's trunk by Chief Dobbins.

C. L. Benn, operating with one headlight, dismissed upon payment of costs.

S. C. Shropshire, operating without license, dismissed upon payment of costs.

J. C. Stuart, one headlight, dismissed on payment of costs.

H. E. Poole, one headlight, dismissed on payment of costs.

W. A. Vincent, driving without lights, dismissed upon payment of costs.

P. P. Brooks, one headlight, dismissed on payment of costs.

C. W. Savage, one headlight, dismissed on payment of costs.

L. E. Draper, driving without lights, taxed with the costs.

Jesse Boyd, driving without license, dismissed on payment of costs.

Lem Daniel, no license, dismissed on payment of costs.

Elliott Love, driving without license, dismissed on payment of costs.

Lee Rainey, colored, charged with manufacturing whiskey and having two and a half gallons of wine in his possession, was bound over to Halifax Superior Court under one thousand dollar bond. Rainey, in company with a negro named William Hawkins, were arrested Tuesday night by Police-man Dobbins and Gray after they had been watched for some time in a swamp near by two barrels of mash. Hawkins was handcuffed and left in charge of Mr. Ed. Dickens, while the officers were searching his premises, and made a quick get away taking with him one pair of handcuffs in good condition.

Dish for Sunday Supper or Lunch That is Satisfying and is Quite Easily Prepared.

Sunday supper or lunch is a meal which must sometimes be expanded to admit unexpected company. A dish that is satisfying and easily made from materials usually kept on hand is recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Peanut-Butter Omelet.

4 tablespoons milk 1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons peanut butter 4 eggs
salt butter

Mix the peanut butter with the milk, add the well-beaten yolks of the eggs, and fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Cook the omelet in the usual way, and serve it folded on a hot platter with a cream or tomato sauce.

Household Questions

Never allow grease to burn on the outside of the frying pan. Scour it thoroughly every time it is used.

Hang a curtain rod across a corner of the room you iron in. Place shirts and house dresses on hangers and hang them on the rod. When finished the rod can be taken off hooks and put away.

Add sugar to your apple sauce after it is removed from the stove and it will remain light in color. Sugar cooked with the sauce turns it brown.

WITH THE CHURCHES

All Saints Church (Episcopal)

Rev. Lewis N. Taylor, Rector
Mrs. Katherine Webster, Parish Worker
Roanoke Avenue

The Church is and is not.

"The Church is: A Divine Institution with a Human Mission, Not a human institution with a Divine Mission.

An Organism for dispensing Christianity, Not an organization for the attainment of Christianity.

A corporation of believers, Not a company of believers.

The Kingdom of Heaven seeking men on earth, Not a Society on earth seeking the Kingdom of Heaven."

All Saints' Church invites you next Sunday, the sixth Sunday after Trinity.

7:30 A. M. Holy Communion

9:45 Church School, Bible Classes for adults and children, T. W. Mullen, Supt.

Morning service and sermon at 11. Night service and sermon at 8.

"The church with a welcome."

Presbyterian Church

Rev. Stanley White, Pastor
Mr. F. L. Nash, S. S. Supt.
Miss Blake, Organist

Sunday School 10:00 A. M.
Morning service 11:00 A. M.
Christian Endeavor 7:15 P. M.
Evening service 8:00 P. M.

GOOD SUBSTITUTE FOR SOAP

Soapbark, Starch or Bran Water May Be Used Without Fear of Injury to Delicate Color.

When the action of soap is likely to injure a delicate color, one may use, instead, soapbark, starch water or bran water, suggests the United States Department of Agriculture.

Soapbark, although not a soap, when heated in water will form suds. To prepare it for use, boil for ten minutes a cupful of the bark with one quart of water, and cool and strain the liquid. The "soapy" water may be used full strength for sponging or diluted washing; half of this amount is enough for one-half tubful of water. Since the liquid is brownish, it should be used only on dark-colored goods.

Starch water is especially good for cleaning delicate cotton fabrics. This is usually made by adding thin starch paste to the wash water. Water in which rice has been boiled, if it is not discolored, may be used instead. If it is not desirable to have the material starched slightly, it must be rinsed in salt water.

Bran water, made in the same way as soapbark solution, is useful with colors that are likely to fade. It does not give suds, but cleans like starch water.

All Around the House

Eggs may be poached and served on rice.

Most ink-stains on linen can be removed by rubbing with a slice of juicy tomato.

A teaspoonful of salt put in starch when cooking prevents it from sticking when ironing.

A pinch of salt put into the whites of eggs will lessen the time for whipping.

A good salad is made of canned peaches, chopped nuts, cottage cheese and mayonnaise.

Greens are improved if a piece of dripping is added to the water when they are almost boiling.

To keep peeled apples from turning brown while standing, cover them with salt water.

When silverware becomes tarnished, place it in potato water and you will find afterwards that it looks like new.

Strokes a Crime.

Years ago Samuel Butler wrote in *Shrewsbury*: "In that country, if a man falls into ill health or catches any disorder, or falls bodily in any way before he is seventy years old, he is tried before a jury of his countrymen, and if convicted, is held up to public scorn and sentenced more or less severely, as the case may be. There are subdivisions of illnesses into crimes and misdemeanors as with offenses with ourselves—a man being punished very heavily for serious illness, while failure of eyes or hearing in one over sixty-five, who has had good health hitherto, is dealt with by fine only, or imprisonment in default of payment."

J. C. Smith Builds Central Service Station

Work on the new Central Service Station was begun this week. The Station is located at the corner of Roanoke Avenue and Third Street. It is to be of the latest type of filling stations. The material of construction is arriving daily and the new building will soon be up. The front will be constructed of press brick and large attractive glass windows. It will have a double drive-in somewhat like the stations at Rosemary. The Central Service Station will have a huge tank with a capacity of 20,000 gallons. Two pumps will draw the gas from the big tank into the automobiles. An unusual feature of this station is that gasoline will be conducted from the railroad car on the siding to the huge tank by means of a pipe line.

The Central Station will also carry a complete line of accessories and supplies. The new station is one of the chain operated by Mr. J. C. Smith, of Rosemary.

Cost of Working Horses on Farms

Department of Agriculture Survey Places Figure at \$100 Yearly.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The cost of using work horses on corn-belt farms in 1921 was about \$100 per head, according to a survey made by the United States Department of Agriculture. The total yearly cost of keeping six horses on farms of approximately 160 acres amounted to about \$600. Feed and bedding was about 90 per cent of the total cost of maintenance. Other costs in order of importance were chares, interest, stabling, depreciation, harness costs, miscellaneous costs, and shoeing. The total gross cost was \$109.08 per head from which a deduction of \$6.87 was made for the manure produced, leaving a net cost of \$102.21.

Exclusive of pasture, the annual ration per head consisted of 40 bushels of corn, 20 bushels of oats, 1.8 tons of hay and 1.8 tons of straw and corn stover. During the year, 66 hours of man labor were required to care for each horse. The average farm value of the work stock was about \$123 per head. Actual cash outlay and salable feeds, including corn, oats, hay, straw, depreciation, shoeing and miscellaneous cash costs, amounted to \$84 per horse, or about 60 per cent of the total cost.

Average Work in Year.

During the year each horse worked an average of 723 hours. On the basis of a ten-hour work day, the average cost was \$1.87 per day, or 18.7 cents per hour of actual work done. The horses on some farms worked from two to three times as many hours as those on other farms. Such variations indicate the degree of efficiency with which horses are employed on different farms, and have considerable effect on the cost per hour of work performed. The point is made, however, that while it is not always possible to keep the horses at work continuously, nor advisable to do so for the mere sake of keeping them busy, too many horses or a lack of productive work will invariably result in a relatively high cost for their use. If conditions are such that it is necessary to keep a surplus horse or two, the practice may not be objectionable if the animals so kept are brood mares and raise a colt each year.

Details of the department's survey are contained in *Farmers' Bulletin* 1298, entitled "Costs of Using Horses on Corn-Belt Farms." In the bulletin the authors, M. R. Cooper, assistant farm economist, and J. O. Williams, senior animal husbandman, discuss the different phases of horsepower costs and present suggestions for reducing these expenses.

Largest Cost Item.

"Feed and bedding is the largest item in the maintenance of a horse, and hence deserves first consideration in an attempt to reduce costs," says the bulletin. "Although the exact quantity is variable, a good, practical guide for the farmer to follow in feeding his horses is to allow 1.1 pounds of grain and 1 1/2 pounds of hay per 100 pounds of live weight for horses at moderate work. For horses at hard work the grain should be increased to about 1 1/2 pounds daily per 100 pounds live weight, but the hay should not exceed 1 1/2 pounds daily per 100 pounds live weight, unless of very poor quality. The use of good pasture in place of the grain and hay ration is not only an economical practice, but also will have a good effect upon the system of the horse. The use of non-salable feed for the horse is to be recommended. The raising of colts to take the place of worn-out work stock will often aid in keeping down the depreciation cost. With the business established the number of horses kept must be adjusted to the nature of the business and form of management developed. A smaller number than are needed properly to carry on the farm operations may mean a decrease in farm profit greater than the expense of carrying the extra animals needed. A greater number than are needed simply add unnecessary expenses."

Copies of Farmers' Bulletin 1298

may be obtained free upon request of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

POWER COMPANY PLANNING ADDITION

Will Spend Over Quarter Million Dollars on Enlargement and Improvement of Present Hydro-Electric Plant, Dams and Canal.

WORK BEGINS IN AUGUST

Mr. J. T. Chase, Vice President and Manager of the Roanoke Rapids Power Company, authorizes the statement that plans are now being prepared by Stone and Webster for the enlargement of the present hydro-electric plant, the deepening of the canal, replacement of obsolete generators, and addition of water wheels, which will cost approximately \$250,000.00.

Between three and four thousand additional horsepower will be secured by these additions and changes, which enables the Power Company to develop the maximum possible power from the normal flow of the Roanoke river with the head secured by the present dams. All of the power can be readily used by the manufacturing industries of the community.

Work on the improvements is expected to begin in August and will be pushed rapidly forward to conclusion.

APPROPRIATE DRESS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

All Outer Clothing Should Be Selected From Standpoint of Their Suitability.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

All outer clothing, men's and boys' suits and overcoats, women's and girls' suits and topcoats, should be selected from the standpoint of good materials and workmanship, their suitability to the wearer's needs and becomingness of line and color. Careful attention should be given not only to the quality of material but to the general workmanship, cut, fit, manner of finish of seams, pockets, belts and buttonholes—all of which count for service.

Simple one-piece dresses of wool for cold weather and of silk for summer are as suitable for the rural woman when she appears in public at market or meetings as for business women. The advantage of silk in summer is the saving in laundry work. The wearer may further preserve the fresh appearance of the dress throughout the summer by frequent changing of collars and cuffs, the United States Department of Agriculture suggests.

The same type of dress is appropriate also for the afternoon wear of the woman who is at home. For hard work she will probably prefer an inexpensive one that can be washed easily and frequently.

For use with the one-piece dress, a topcoat is necessary. The latter may often need to serve the purpose of everyday and dress wear in which case it would be wiser to buy a raincoat for use in bad weather, to save wear and tear on the other coat. If one cannot afford both a heavy and a light-weight topcoat, it may be better to buy one of medium weight and depend upon an underjacket or a piece of fur for extra warmth. For general wear some women prefer a topcoat and one-piece dress to a suit. Suits, however, have a legitimate place in the woman's wardrobe, especially when combined with a waist of the same color. A good plan is to alternate the buying of the more expensive garments; for instance, not to buy a topcoat and a suit during the same season.

Blouses and separate waists for women are best made of washable materials, such as voile, batiste, handkerchief linen, crepe de chine, crepe georgette and washable silks, or madras and gingham for hard wear. The cotton materials require more frequent laundering than the crepes. Voile can be worn much longer without pressing than can any of the other cottons. Handkerchief linen is not very satisfactory because it crushes easily. For general wear, the tailored waists made of batiste, crepe de chine, wash silk or broadcloth are especially suitable; simple blouses of sheer materials are also suitable when careful attention is given to detachable linings or to undergarments.

Spraying to Control Many Injurious Pests

Arsenate of lead at the rate of 1 1/2 pounds of the powder to 50 gallons, can be used with dry-mix sulphur-lime for the control of codling moth, curculio and other chewing insects. When arsenate of lead is used in combination with dry-mix sulphur-lime it should first be mixed with water and then added to the diluted mixture.

Parley Excellent to Use as Edging Flower

Parley is very slow to germinate and should be sown as early as seeds can be put into the ground. It may be used as an edging to a flower bed with good effect and as only a few leaves are needed at a time, such as are necessary for kitchen use may all ways be secured without destroying the ornamental effect.

ROANOKE RAPIDS PERSONAL AND LOCAL ITEMS

Mrs. Job Taylor and daughter, Miss Josephine Gowen, left yesterday for Virginia Beach where they will spend some time.

Mrs. Frank Hawley is visiting friends in Christiansburg, Va. Capt. G. P. Compton, of Blackstone, Va., is the guest of Mr. Herbert Scott for the week end. Dr. Job Taylor is in Chicago this week on business.

Mr. L. C. Witherspoon is visiting in the home of Mr. Louis Grimmer.

Messrs. W. P. Taylor and C. E. Matthews have returned from Greenville, S. C., where they attended a joint session of the North and South Carolina Pharmaceutical Associations.

Mr. A. C. Fellman of the Jewish Welfare Commission was in town on official business this week.

Miss Bernice Peele spent the holiday at Slagles, Va.

Mr. Robert Edward Lee Taylor, of Columbia, S. C., is visiting in the home of his parents.

Messrs. James Pope and Waverly Hancock, of Spring Hill, were visitors to the city Wednesday.

Mr. I. T. Kaplin, of Richmond, visited friends here this week.

Miss Sally Bullock has returned after an extended visit to Fuquay Springs and Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Cohen, of Enfield, were the guests of Mrs. B. Marks this week.

Miss Doris Martin left Friday for Belhaven, N. C.

Miss Pattie Fitzhugh and Master William Fitzhugh, of Norfolk, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. J. Frank West.

Misses Jennette Jewitt and Lucile Butler, of West Hampton College, have returned to their homes after visiting Miss Fannie Marks.

Miss Maude Wilkinson is visiting Mrs. T. M. Faison of Fayetteville, N. C.

Mr. W. A. Simpson left Sunday for Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he will study in the Harvard University School of Coaching.

Mr. J. C. Harper spent several days in Rocky Mount this week.

Miss Lucile Renn, of Henderson, has accepted a position with the Roanoke Mills Co.

Miss Fleeta Marks has returned from Kinston where she has been visiting relatives.

Miss Bernice Allen is attending the Blue Ridge Conference at Black Mountain, N. C.

Messrs. John Dempster and Jesse Sanderson were in Durham Sunday.

Mr. A. E. Akers is attending an educational conference at the University of California.

Messrs. James Thomas and E. F. Cagle spent the week end at Ocean View, Va.

Mr. William Towe went to Raleigh Sunday.

Mrs. Moody Helgepeth and little daughter, Doris Mae, spent a few days out of town this week with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Todd and son, Charles, spent the week end in Lynchburg, Va.

Mrs. Eva Browning has returned from a trip to Gastonia and Thomasville.

Natural Question.

Two recent arrivals in a small country town entered a druggist's shop to buy some duster for coloring a wall. A nervous-looking assistant came forward.

In reply to the question: "Do you keep duster?" he stammered: "It is it for dogs?"

Dogs Brought Town Together.

A new family had moved into our neighborhood. They had a small dog and also a dog. Our men had a dog. The first day the dogs barked chummy.

On being asked how they got on, they qualified to some one who was dog interested.